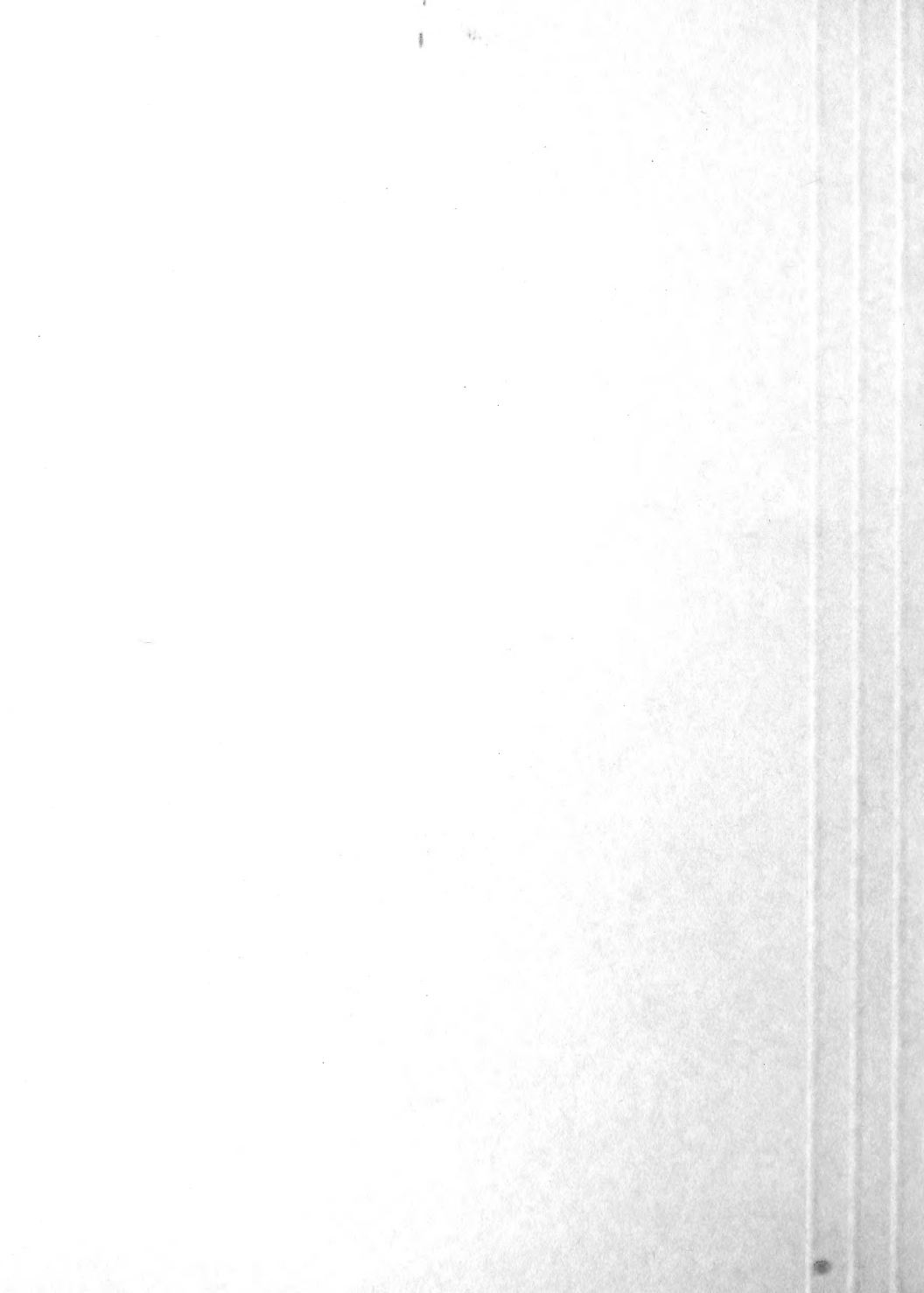


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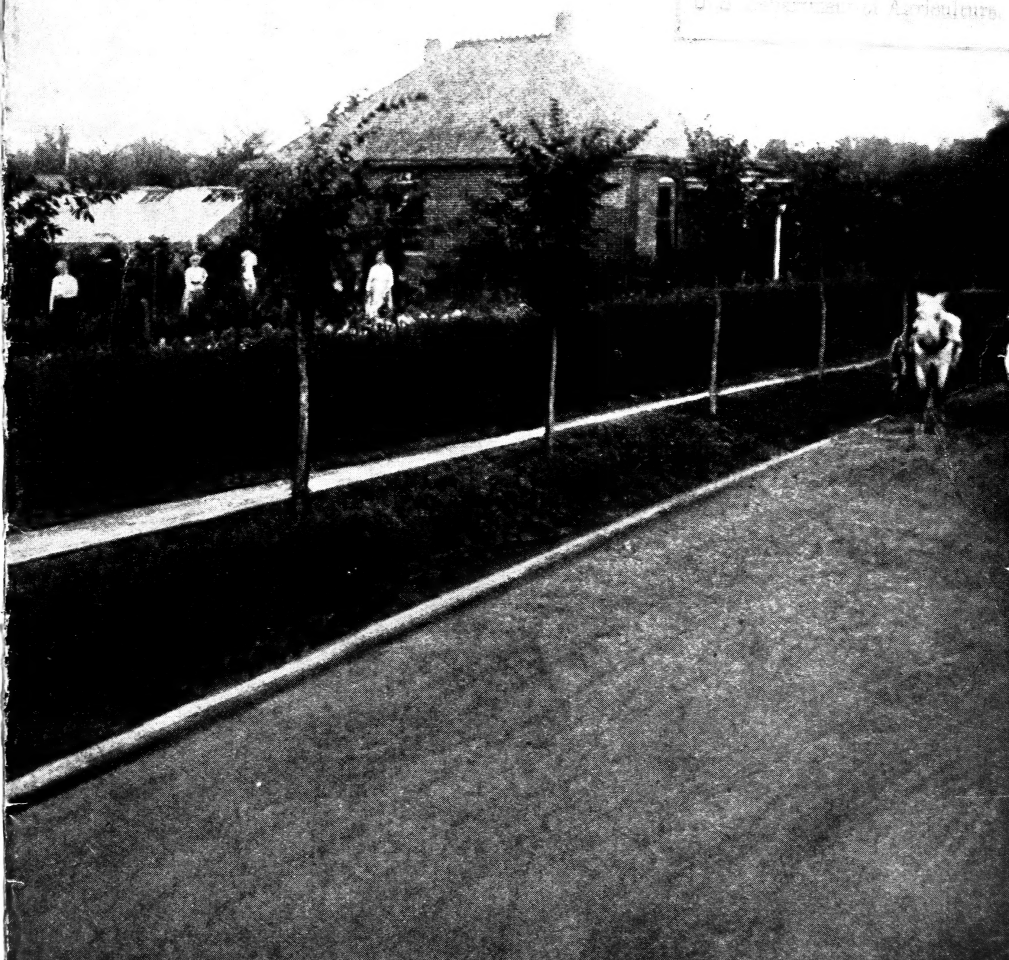
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T. H. TRIMMER & SON

NURSERYMEN

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APR -1 1916

Patronize Home Industry



*What a desolate place would be a world without flowers!
It would be a face without a smile; a feast without a
welcome. Are not flowers the stars of the earth, and are
not our stars the flowers of heaven?--Mrs. Balfour.*

A SPECIAL LIST OF
CHOICE

Fruit, Shade and Ornamental
Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Vines
Roses and Perennial
Plants

Grown by

T. H. TRIMMER & SON

Established Twenty Years

Corner West 23rd Avenue and
Perry Street

Phone Gallup 923

DENVER, COLO.



Introduction

Those desiring to ornament their grounds and porches with the beautiful will find this list a safe guide, as it contains only those varieties that are known by experience to thrive in this climate. Many people lose their plants, money and patience, too, simply because they buy plants that will not thrive in this climate, and ought never to be sold here.

The planting of trees, shrubs and vines pays immensely, for, besides enhancing the value of property, they give priceless delight in shade, fruit, shelter and beauty for many years. We have only to compare the desirability of any home planted with a few ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, vines and roses with the same or similar grounds (as, for instance, a new home) devoid of these. The one attracts with an irresistible charm; the other is bare and forbidding in a measure. Should it be possible that you are undecided as to what would look the best, or do the best on your particular place, we would be pleased to call at any time and help you out, giving you the benefit of our experience, and possibly saving you much disappointment and needless expense.

In considering the cost of trees, especially, please bear in mind the outlay of patience, labor and money taken to produce them and that, unlike many other things, they are constantly increasing in value; so that the cost is as nothing.

In conclusion, we employ no agents, preferring to deal directly with our patrons. We also give our personal attention to the planting of all orders. For these two reasons we are able to guarantee absolutely all stock, thereby doing away with misrepresentation and insuring our customers from loss. In comparing prices, please bear these facts in mind.

No. 17.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection

Office of State Entomologist

Colorado State Agricultural College

Fort Collins, Colorado, Oct. 11, 1912.

This is to certify, that, in accordance with Section Four of the Session Laws of 1907, the growing nursery stock on the grounds of the T. H. Trimmer & Son of W. 23d and Perry Sts., Denver, was inspected on Oct. 9, 1912, by Geo. P. Weldon, a duly authorized inspector from this office, and was found to be apparently free from all insect pests and plant diseases that are likely to be disseminated to the injury of purchasers.

This certificate is invalid after Sept. 30, 1913.

C. P. GILLETTE, State Entomologist.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

“Colorado Grown”

See to it that your trees and plants get an abundance of water, especially the first year. Keep a large hole around each tree; this insures the roots getting the full benefit of the water.

Ash, White, *Fraxinus Americana*.—A handsome tree of upright, symmetrical growth. Hardy and a rapid grower, making it a splendid street tree. Six to 8 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00; 12 to 15 ft., \$3.00.

Ash, Mountain, *Sorbus Aucuparia*.—One of our best lawn trees. Clusters of small white flowers, followed by bunches of bright red berries, remaining on the tree until mid-winter. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$3.00.

Ash, Mountain, *Sorbus*.—Same as above but weeping form. Very odd and picturesque. Grafted but perfectly hardy. 2 year old, \$3.00.

***Ailanthus Glandulosa*.**—Tree of Heaven. Beautiful leaves, resembling Sumac; as it is not perfectly hardy, is used mainly as a large shrub, though if planted in a protected place will become a fine tree. Shrub form, 50 cents; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

Birch, *Betula*, European White—Highly ornamental; slender branches with heart-shaped leaves and glistening white bark. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$3.00.

Birch, *Betula*, Cut Leaved Weeping.—Considered to be the finest of all ornamental trees. Hard to transplant but when once started makes a clean, vigorous growth; perfectly hardy. 4 to 6 ft., \$2.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$3.50.

Balm of Gilead, *Candicans*.—A tree belonging to the Poplar family. Large heart-shaped, glossy leaves which throw off a delightful fragrance when wet. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

Box Elder, *Negundo*.—When small this tree is very showy; trunk an olive green; leaves a beautiful silver. Good grower and hardy. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

***Catalpa, Speciosa*.**—A very ornamental and valuable tree; best variety for this climate on account of its hardiness. Its large, attract-

ive foliage and panicles of showy flowers make it one of our best flowering trees. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00.

Crab, Bechtel's Double Flowering.—We can heartily recommend this tree. A medium sized, hardy ornamental tree of great beauty, becomes laden with perfectly double small pink flowers in June; splendid as a specimen lawn tree. Blooming size, 3 to 4 ft., bushy, \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00.

Cherry, Scrotina.—This is the wild black variety; makes a large shade tree, and should be planted more. A very clean tree, especially the trunk. Bark smooth and of reddish color, peeling like the birch. Flowers in spring followed by small black fruit. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

Choke Cherry, Virginiana.—A native tree or shrub; bears panicles of white flowers, followed by a profusion of black fruit, edible and very ornamental. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cents.

Elm, Ulmus.—American white. A noble, spreading, drooping shade tree; one of the grandest and hardiest of street trees. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00; 12 to 15 ft., \$3.00.

Elm, Campestris, English.—An erect, lofty tree; compact, with rather small leaves. Prices same as above.

Elm, Scotch.—Another fine variety; forms a well-rounded head, and last to lose its leaves. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

Elm, Raumosa, California Cork Bark.—Very desirable for streets; upright pyramidal growth; bark very corky. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

Elm, Ulmus, Scabra Pendula, Camperdown Weeping Elm.—A weeping variety grafted on stems. 6 to 8 ft. high, producing a dense canopy of luxuriant foliage; perfectly hardy. Price, 2 yr. heads, \$2.00.

Larch, Larix.—Resembles an evergreen tree in summer, but loses its needles in winter. Highly ornamental and extremely hardy; small trees fine for lawn. 12 to 18 inches, \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

Linden, Tilia.—Sometimes called Basswood. A beautiful tree bearing large heart-shaped leaves and fragrant creamy flowers; slow of growth but hardy. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

Maple Acer, Plantanoides, Norway.—Its large, compact habit, broad deep green shining foliage renders it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00.

Maple, Weir's Cut Leaved.—A silver maple with remarkable and dissected foliage; of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. Prices same as Norway.

Maple, Schwedler's.—A beautiful variety with leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the

older leaves; makes a splendid specimen tree. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$3.00.

Maple, Acer Silver.—This tree is planted most extensively for street planting. Its silvery bark and leaves make it a favorite. Rapid grower. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 12 to 15 ft., \$3.00.

Maple, Acer Saccharum.—Hard or sugar maple. A large growing, long leaved tree of upright dense habit. Its hardiness, freedom from insects and disease commend it to more general use. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00.

Oak, Quercus Pin.—This oak is undoubtedly the best for this climate. The foliage is dense, finely divided, of a beautiful shining green that colors to sparkling red and yellow in fall. Pyramidal in form and a rapid grower. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

Olive, Eleagnus, Russian.—Very hardy; black, shiny bark; leaves narrow and silvery white; flowers yellow and very fragrant. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00.

Prunis Triloba.—Double flowering peach, similar to flowering almond. Becomes laden with small double pink blossoms; does not attain a height, but hardy and is a gem. 3 feet bushy, \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00.

Prunis Americana.—Native wild plum trees; bear abundantly when very small; very showy when in flower. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cents; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

Poplar, Bolleana.—Resembles the well-known Lombardy in habit of growth. Olive green, smooth bark. Leaves dark green on upper side, bright silver beneath. Rapid grower. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00.

Poplar, Carolina.—A very rapid growing tree; best for quick shade; trunk always straight, with very symmetrical top. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cents; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 12 to 15 ft., \$2.50.

Poplar, Lombardy.—Grows tall and slender, branching from the ground up; splendid for avenues and as a background. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cents; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 12 to 15 ft., \$2.00.

Poplar, Silver Leaved.—A tree of wonderful quick growth and spreading habit. Its leaves are dark green above and white as snow beneath. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00.

Sycamore or Plane Tree.—As a specimen tree for the lawn or as a street tree, this has no superior. Leaves thick and heavy, rather smooth, paper-like bark; rapid grower. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

Locust, Robinia Pseudacacia, Black.—A well-known tree, making a satisfactory shade and ornamental tree. Leaves small; a lovely

sight when in full bloom; very fragrant; very rapid grower. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 12 to 15 ft., \$2.50.

Locust Robinia, Pink Locust.—Growth about the same as the black. This variety bears clusters of purplish pink blossoms and is extremely showy. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 7 ft., \$1.50.

Locust, Gleditsia, Honey Locust.—This is an A-No-1 tree, on account of its ability to resist drouth and insects; forms a perfect top with leaves small and fern-like. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cents; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00.

Horse Chestnut, Aesculus.—All varieties do not grow here, only one or two doing well; is a highly esteemed tree of symmetrical, compact growth. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00.

Hackberry, Celtis.—Very similar to the Elm in every respect; bark corky and leaves light green. A splendid tree. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00; 12 to 15 ft., \$3.00.

Hawthorn, Crataegus.—Rather doubtful tree in some localities; a fine specimen on the Capitol lawn. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

Mulberry, Morus.—This is a fruit tree, but makes a good shade tree also. The fruit attracts many birds. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00.

Mulberry, Teas'.—A beautiful weeping tree; should be on every lawn; grafted at six feet and droops gracefully to the ground. 2 year heads, \$3.00; 1 year heads, \$2.00.

Walnut Juglans Nigra, Black Walnut.—One of the best nut trees for Colorado; grows rapidly and is exceedingly hardy. Makes a pretty tree and bears nuts of excellent quality; should be planted small. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

Willow, Solix Aurea, Gold Band.—An upright growing willow whose bark is yellow; makes a very conspicuous tree; hardy and a fast grower, as all willows are. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cents; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00.

Willow, Solix Aurea, Gold Band Weeping.—Same as above, but much more ornamental; ranks high among the weeping trees. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50.

Willow, Solix, Wisconsin Weeping.—Considered the best of weeping willows; makes a tree of large size and will stand hard frost. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00.

Trees listed 6 to 8 ft. are about 1 inch in diameter; 10 to 12 ft., about 2 inch diameter, and 12 to 15 ft., about 3 inch diameter. We do not quote on larger trees for the reason that the supply is more or less limited. Though we have at the present time large stock in nearly all varieties. Should you wish larger trees than listed, we shall be pleased to make special price on anything we can supply.

Evergreens

Too much cannot be said in favor of Evergreen planting. What is more beautiful than a stately Silver Spruce or Cedar standing out against the landscape, especially in the winter when everything else is bare! The general impression is one of admiration, but thinking them hard to procure and also hard to grow, are not planted as freely as they should be. This is a mistake.

An Evergreen is as easily moved as anything we have, if grown in the nursery, where they are moved two or three times, giving them an abundance of fiber root, the life of any tree. They give color to your place.

Cedar, *Juniperus Scopulorum*, Colorado Silver Cedar.—A narrow, compact, symmetrical evergreen having a silvery foliage. A delight to the eye. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00.

Cedar, *Juniperus Siberica*, Prostrate Juniper.—A low growing evergreen with fan-like sprays; suitable for rockeries and shady places. Small clumps, \$1.00.

Spruce, *Picea Engelmannii*.—The spruce of our mountains; need no description. 1 to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00.

Pine, *Pinus*.—A native evergreen of our mountains; long needle-like foliage; too well known to need description. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

Spruce, *Picea Pungens*, Colorado Blue Spruce.—This is considered the finest evergreen tree; grows very symmetrical and fast, with foliage of a silvery blue; when once established is a joy forever. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 5 ft., \$6.00.

Fruit Trees

Fruit trees are three-fold in their usefulness. They yield an abundance of fruit—that is, if you select varieties adapted to your locality. The varieties listed below are picked for this locality and so will do well in your back yard. They can be used as an ornamental tree and can be placed in the front lawn as well as in the back yard. Some are especially valuable on this account, as, for instance, the Crab. Who is there that cannot remember having seen a Crab or other fruit tree in full bloom and not been filled with admiration? The larger growing varieties give good shade, while the smaller ones are adapted to the chicken yard. The standard size is 2 year old, ¾-inch trunk diameter. This size sells for 50 and 75 cents. As most people do not like to wait any longer than possible for the trees to become bearing size, we have them growing in our nursery and can supply almost any size desired at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$10.00.

Apples

Wealthy, Large.—Very productive; ripens in summer; sub-acid.

Winesap.—Medium, deep red, sub-acid, solid; fine eating. Fall.

Jonathan.—Medium, red, fine quality, good keeper. Fall.

Rhode Island Greening.—Large greenish yellow, tender and juicy.

Red Astrachan.—Large, deep crimson, spicy; ripens in August.

Early Harvest.—Medium, pale yellow, tender; ripens in August.

Yellow Transparent.—Earliest and best, white meat, juicy.

Maiden Blush.—Large, blushed cheek; fine eating. Fall.

Duchess.—Good size, streaked red, solid and juicy. Fall.

Walbridge.—Medium, handsome, striped red, good keeper.

Gano.—Conical, good size and smooth, deep red, flesh pale yellow, sub-acid, good keeper and prolific bearer. Winter.

Delicious.—An apple just recently introduced, finest of the fine; is being grown with great success by the Madison Orchards.

Crab Apples

Red Siberian.—Very large, yellow, with red cheek; ripen in July.

Martha.—Handsome, showy fruit; bears enormously; good eating.

Transcendent.—Highly productive, bright red; ripens in September.

Whitney.—Large, glossy green, splashed carmine, firm, juicy.

Plums

Lombard.—Medium size, violet red, juicy, very hardy and productive; ripens in August.

Yellow Egg.—Large, egg-shaped; skin and flesh yellow; sub-acid; fine for cooking; ripens last of August.

Bradshaw.—Fruit very large, dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant; very productive; ripens in August.

Imperial Gage.—Large and oval; pale green; juicy, sweet and excellent. August.

Wild Plum.—Native of this country; when cultivated is one of the best for eating and cooking; bears enormously even when tree is small.

Small Fruits

Hardy, easily cultivated, and liberally responding to generous treatment; indispensable for table use, jellies, etc. No garden is complete without them.

Fay's Prolific Currant.—Extra large stems and berries; exceedingly productive; a favorite. 2 year old, \$3.00 per dozen.

Cherry Currant.—Berries large deep red, rather acid. Plants erect, vigorous and a good bearer. 2 year old, \$2.50 per dozen.

Downing Gooseberry.—Large, pale green of splendid quality for cooking. 2 year old plants, \$2.50 per dozen.

Houghton.—Medium, oval, pale red; sweet, tender, and good to eat. 2 year old plants, \$2.50 per dozen.

Strawberries.—Best varieties. \$1.50 per 100. We do not plant.

Raspberries, Marlboro.—\$1.00 dozen; \$1.50 dozen if planted.

Asparagus, Mammoth White.—50 cents per dozen.

Rhubarb.—Per large clump, 50 cents.

Dwarf Cherries

Early Richmond.—Bright red, medium, juicy, very productive; ripens in June.

English Morrello.—Good size, blackish red, rich and juicy. Ripens in August.

Montmorency.—Large red; tree very productive; one of best. Ripens in July.

Black Tartarian.—Very large, bright purplish black; tender, juicy and excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Ripens in July.

Grapes

Few people realize the value of the grape, for fruit or as an ornamental vine. They grow easily in most any soil, but prefer a well drained position. If used as a vine on a porch or arbor, nothing is as desirable for shade. Their large, glossy leaves overlap each other and all together make a striking effect. To bear fruit the vines should be pruned each year, and with a little protection in the fall from the frost a good crop can be secured.

Concord.—The best known, large and black; a good bearer and hardy. Ripens in fall.

Delaware.—Bunches small, compact; berries small, thin skin, light red; flesh very juicy, sweet and delicious.

Agawam—Large round, and of great vigor of growth; rich, peculiar, aromatic flavor. Red hybrid.

Niagara.—This white grape is justly regarded as one of the best known; very fine quality for a table grape; prolific, hardy and quick grower.

Foregoing Grape Vines at 2 years, 25 cents; 3 year old, 50 cents.

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs

For the well arranged yard, shrubbery is indispensable. The first cost is the only cost, as they increase in size and beauty year after year, making an investment which yields an annual dividend of loveliness that cannot be equaled in any other way. They should never be planted at random all over the grounds, for a fine, unbroken, well-cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of a place. Instead, they should be planted in groups, properly placed, or in borders, making a fine background, thereby adding instead of detracting from the beauty of the lawn. In border beds of this character the tall growing varieties are planted in the rear, then lower growing varieties, finishing with an edging of hardy blooming plants.

Althaea, Rose of Sharon.—One of the best shrubs we know of, but unfortunately does not stand our climate very well except in sheltered position; becomes a mass of rose-shaped flowers, blooming in August when most others are not. Can be had in red, white, pink and purple.

Aralia Spinosa, Hercules' Club.—Has dark green fern-like foliage of enormous size; bears long panicles of white flowers in August. Valuable, as it gives tropical appearance to the lawn.

Almond, Prunus.—A beautiful small shrub bearing small double pink rose-like flowers in May before the leaves appear; also a white.

Berberia Thunbergii.—A graceful small shrub of dense habit; leaves small, bright green, turning in autumn to the most dazzling tones of orange, scarlet and crimson; becomes laden with bright red berries; very good for specimens, groups or hedges.

Berberis Vulgaris, Common Barberry.—A very hardy shrub growing 4 to 6 ft. high; leaves light and glossy, chain-like bunches of flowers, followed by deep red berries.

Berberis Atropurpurea.—A purple leaved variety, very striking. Has a profusion of red berries which hang till midwinter.

Colutea Arborescens, Bladder Shrub.—A bushy shrub bearing

locust-shaped flowers and very large bladder-shaped pods. Hardy and very odd.

Cornus Siberica, Dogwood.—One of the best for winter decoration; stems a bright red, making it very showy; becomes quite large.

Cornus Stolonifera Lutea.—This variety has bright yellow wood and makes a beautiful contrast when planted with the above.

Pyrus Japonica, Japan Quince.—A shrub that grows well but does not bloom very freely. When it does it is very showy, being covered with fiery red blossoms.

Forsythia Viridissima.—Another shrub that requires a protected place; foliage deep green; flowers pale yellow, appearing in great profusion before the leaves.

Forsythia Suspensa.—Same as above but weeping variety; much hardier.

Ligustrum Regelianum, Privet.—A very graceful shrub; does not grow tall but spreading and slightly drooping.

Ligustrum Vulgaris, Common Privet.—Makes a large shrub; this is the hardiest of all. Leaves dark green, small white flowers, berries large and black.

Lonicera Tartarica, Bush Honeysuckle.—The first shrub to leaf out in the spring, followed by a mass of pink and white blossoms; very hardy; large grower.

Philadelphus Coronarius, Shringia.—Sometimes called Mock Orange, as the blossom has the delightful orange blossom fragrance; makes a shapely bush and is very hardy; an early and late blooming variety.

Rhus Glabra, Sumach.—The common variety; very popular; is very attractive at any season, but is at its glory in the fall when its foliage turns to vivid orange and scarlet; bright red fruit.

Rhus Typhina, Stagthorn Sumach.—Same as above but makes a larger growth. In winter the branches resemble stag antlers; a picturesque shrub.

Rhus Typhina Laciniata, Cut Leaved Stag Horn Sumach.—Does not grow quite so large as the above but whose foliage is very finely cut, making it very beautiful; richly colored.

Rhus Tribobata, Rocky Mountain Sumach.—A native shrub of low growing, spreading habit; small trifoliate leaves; bears conical shaped fruit of bright scarlet; will thrive anywhere.

Ribes Golden Currant.—Very hardy, fast growing shrub, covered with small yellow flowers in spring; black berries in fall.

Sambucus Canadensis, Elderberry.—Well known; large shrub, large leaves, large bunches of blossoms and fruit.

Sambucus Laciniata, Cut Leaved Elder.—One of our finest foliage shrubs; same as above but with shredded leaves; makes a beautiful specimen.

Sambucus Aurea, Golden Leaved Elder.—Conspicuous on the lawn or in the border; bright yellow leaves all summer.

Spiraea, Anthony Waterer.—A dwarf bushy shrub; blooms about the close of June, continuing throughout the season; flowers rosy crimson in clusters; also a white.

Spiraea Arguta.—Very dwarf; fern-like foliage; first to bloom in spring; useful for edging.

Spiraea Prunifolia.—Double white flowers in long wreath-like sprays; a graceful shrub with shining foliage which turns to red in autumn.

Spiraea Van Houttei.—The grandest of all spirieas; it is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing; branches very drooping and graceful.

Spiraea Billardi.—Produces spikes of feathery rose colored flowers all summer. A fine shrub.

Spiraea Aurea.—Makes a striking effect with its richly veined golden yellow leaves that remain bright throughout the summer.

Symphoricarpos, Snow Berry.—A medium sized bush becoming covered with snow white berries in the fall. Also a red variety, and when planted together make a delightful acquisition.

Shringia Persica, Persian Lilac.—What we consider the best Lilac as it blooms more freely, and when bush is small. Three colors—red, white and purple.

Shringia Vulgaris, Common Lilac.—This is the old fashioned kind and needs no description; can be distinguished by its large glossy leaf. Two colors—purple and white.

Viburnum Opulus, High Bush Cranberry.—A handsome shrub similar in looks to the Snow Ball; flowers in large flat clusters, followed by showy bunches of red fruit.

Viburnum Opulus Sterillis, Common Snowball.—Needs no description.

Tamarix.—Plume-like boughs of fern-like foliage; very tropical and ornamental; one of the best shrubs we have. Pink blossoms.

Hydrangia Grandiflora.—In this climate does not grow to be of any size but makes a splendid dwarf shrub; flowers are white, turning to pink and borne in large tresses. They appear about the first of August; should be planted in a sheltered place.

Rosa Rugosa.—A rose bush used as a shrub; foliage mossy; flow-

ers single, pure white and waxy, of five petals, highly scented. Also a red species; very hardy.

Persian Yellow.—Another rose bush used as a shrub; makes a large plant and becomes alive with bright yellow roses in the spring; very fragrant.

Rosa Rubiginosa, Sweet Brier.—Old-fashioned sweet-smelling rose bush which has a charm all its own; flowers pink with large red seed pods.

Rosa Setigera.—Can be used as a climbing rose, but generally as a shrub; flowers semi-double, pink and very profuse.

Weigela.—In assortment, red, white and pink. Like the Althea, this is so fine a shrub that we feel we must quote it, though it does not thrive well in this climate, except where well protected.

All the foregoing shrubs can be supplied at prices ranging from 50 cents to \$3.00 each, according to size.

Hedge Plants

There is nothing adds so much to the individuality of a place as a well-defined hedge. Few will deny this and all greatly admire them. Owing to our winters the California Privet, the best hedge plant, will not survive, and many people have found this out to their sorrow and expense. The same is true of other sorts, so that there are only three varieties we feel will give success.

Spiriea Van Houti, Bridal Wreath.—For a hedge that needs little or no trimming, we consider this as the most beautiful of all, being dense from the ground up, with glossy green foliage, and when in bloom resembles a bank of snow. Is perfectly hardy. (See cover.) A hedge of this around the front of our nursery.

Privet Vulgaris.—This variety can be relied upon to be perfectly hardy; makes a splendid box hedge; requires pruning.

Lilac.—This should not be pruned, except to keep in shape, for its blooms are always on top; with a little care can be made into a beautiful hedge.

Three sizes: 10 to 12 inches, \$15.00 per 100 plants; 12 to 18 inches, \$20.00 per 100; 18 to 24 inches, \$30.00 per 100.

Hardy Climbing Vines

What has been said of the planting of shrubs and trees can also be said of vines. A few well chosen vines on the front or back porch, arbor, outhouses, fence or wall will not only make each a bower of beauty but give cooling shade from the hot summer sun.

Ampelopsis Englemanni.—A vine similar to the Boston Ivy, having clinging tendrils by which it will climb wall or trees without support. Foliage a deep green, turning to brilliant hues in the fall. A rapid grower and perfectly hardy.

Bitter Sweet, *Celastris Scandens*.—A climber with handsome glossy foliage, delicate white flowers and clusters of beautiful orange berries.

Clematis.—Gorgeous climbers with flowers four to seven inches in diameter, growing rapidly and flowering profusely all summer. Our experience with Clematis, with the exception of the Japanese variety, has been that they thrive better in a shady situation, producing larger and better colored bloom.

We have the following varieties, which are the best: **Jackmanii**—large purple flower; **Henryi**—large white; **Paniculata Japanese**—a very rapid growing variety. The flowers are small and pure white, borne in large clusters, converting the plant into a perfect mass of bloom in the fall; very fragrant. **Coccoloba**—one that dies down every year and comes up from the bottom, but makes a quick growth; flowers small and oddly shafted; color a deep scarlet.

Perennial Pea, *Lathyrus*.—Hardy climbing pea, blooming from spring until fall; does not grow tall; suitable for fence or trellis. Colors, pink and white; good for cut flowers.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.—One of our best vines; a clean appearing, fragrant flowering vine; stays green until December.

Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle.—Bears its pretty yellow flowers constantly during the summer. A favorite.

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.—One of the hardiest, very beautiful when in full bloom. Trumpet shaped and red.

Matrimony Vine, *Lycium*.—A generally useful hardy vine that will overcome any obstacle to growth and flourish everywhere, producing small purple flowers and later a crop of scarlet berries.

Wisteria, *Sinensis*.—A southern vine of great beauty. Its tendency is to grow very high, making the lower part rather bare of foliage. This can be overcome by planting some other vine with it. Produces long clusters of purplish flowers in July.

Dutchman's Pipe, Aristolochia Siphon.—This has magnificent foliage, ten to twelve inches in diameter; slow grower, but when once established makes a vine to be proud of. Curious pipe-shaped flowers.

Trumpet Vine, Bignonia Radicans.—One of the showiest vines we have with its large trumpet-shaped flowers; rather hard to start but worth the trouble.

Virginia Creeper, Quincefolia.—A common vine, but a rapid grower and perfectly hardy; do not advise planting on a porch but good for outhouse and fences.

Prices of Vines: 2 year old, 50 cents; 3 year old, 75 cents; extra strong roots, \$1.00.

Hardy Climbing Roses

Crimson Rambler.—Recognized as the most beautiful of all Climbing Roses; becomes a mass of crimson roses borne in large pyramidal clusters; makes a quick growth.

Prairie Queen.—The hardiest of all Climbing Roses, and one that always pleases. Color, bright rose pink; flowers large and double.

Baltimore Bell.—Very attractive, double blush white in large clusters; makes a fine effect. Should be planted in a sunny and protected position.

Dorothy Perkins.—A rose that should be on every porch; makes a rapid growth, with clean glossy foliage that remains so all summer; blooms in large clusters of tiny roses; color a beautiful shell pink.

White Dorothy Perkins.—Same as above; pure white.

Flower of Fairfield, Everblooming Crimson Rambler.—This new variety is a sport from the beautiful Crimson Rambler, similar in color, but more brilliant and more lasting. It starts blooming in the spring and continues to flower until frost. We can highly recommend this rose.

Veilchenblau, the Blue Rambler.—We do not wish to mislead, and anyone not believing has only to purchase one and be convinced. Foliage very clean and flowers in clusters of a pretty blue.

Prices: 2 year old, 50 cents; 3 year old, 75 cents; extra strong, \$1.00.

Fine Hardy Everblooming Roses

This is our specialty—rose beds made and planted. Our roses are strong plants grown out of doors; well rooted and every way desirable. They have already bloomed before being sent out, and are in every respect much better and stronger plants than the ones that are so freely advertised and sent out by mail, which are small, tender, started in a greenhouse, and after a few weeks sent out before they have established growth and constitution enough to stand the shock of transplanting. We can heartily recommend the following varieties to be the finest that money can buy, and will give good results the first year, provided the following simple rules are observed:

1. In this dry climate it is almost impossible to give roses too much water. For this reason, where they are planted in beds, borders or single in the lawn, they should be below the surface of the ground and not on mounds.

2. Keep free of weeds and grass by cultivating.

3. To destroy red spider and green fly, the worst pests of the rose, simply use a strong force of water, holding the nozzle close to the ground and spraying upward, as the red spiders are especially found on the under side of the leaves.

4. Where plants have only one or two little shoots, they should not be allowed to bloom.

5. Do not allow seed pods to form, as it stops the bush from blooming.

6. For protection, a strip of netted wire one foot wide, stretched around them and lightly filled in with litter, sweet pea vines, etc. In the spring do not allow to remain until little shoots appear but uncover gradually, as the weather permits.

7. During July and August mulch with about one inch of well rotted manure. Very important.

8. For mildew, sprinkle powdered sulphur over the leaves; treat on a hot day.

9. Shoots from the base should be cut back one foot if over two and one-half feet in height. This forces them to bloom.

American Beauty.—A favorite; the finest of red roses, large and full; a free bloomer, and very fragrant.

Baroness Rothschild.—A remarkably fine rose; pale pink; good form; a fall bloomer.

Baron De Bonnstetten.—A beautiful shade of dark red, changing to maroon; a free bloomer and strong grower.

Clio.—A vigorous grower, handsome foliage; large globular flowers of flesh color, shaded to the center with rosy pink.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen).—One of the finest pure white roses; hardy and a strong grower; fine long buds, very lasting on the bush.

Gen. Jacqueminot.—A fine old-fashioned sort; flowers a deep rich red; makes a large bush and is better suited for specimen planting.

Gruss an Teplitz.—The reddest of all red roses, being of a dark velvety crimson and blooming continuously from spring until frost. Fine for solid bedding.

Glorie Lyonnaise.—The nearest yellow hybrid perpetual we have. A grand rose and one that always pleases.

J. B. Clark.—This is robust in growth with clean, heavy foliage; flowers large and superbly constructed. Color a deep scarlet. A new rose.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.—In our estimation the finest white rose of all. Flowers are large, pointed and very fragrant; an ideal cut rose.

La Reine.—Brilliant, glossy rose, very large, cupped and beautiful; a very hardy, useful rose.

Madame C. Testout (The Portland Rose).—Taken from La France; is a deeper pink, a stronger grower and much hardier than its parent. One of the finest roses in cultivation.

Madame Mason.—Entirely hardy; blooms nearly all the time; large full double flowers of unusual beauty and wonderful fragrance. Color intense red.

Madame Helen Cambier.—Beautiful orange yellow, shading to almost white at outer edges; most wonderful bloomer; an excellent cut rose.

Madame John Lang.—Immense flowers borne in great profusion and exceedingly sweet. Clear bright pink; long buds; flower perfectly formed.

Prince of Bulgaria.—Silvery flesh to golden salmon center; full and cup formed; one of the showiest of the light colored roses; prolific bloomer.

Paul Neron.—The largest flowered in cultivation. Color clear pink, very fresh and attractive. The bush is an exceptionally good grower, making straight, strong shoots three to four feet in one season, and tipped with an immense flower, often five inches in diameter; highly desirable.

Killarney.—The color is an exquisite soft pink, of fine satin texture, with a rare and delightful fragrance. The buds are remark-

ably beautiful, making it an excellent cut rose. It flowers continually from June until November.

Ulrich Brunner—A splendid upright grower with bright, healthy foliage; flowers of good size and fine form; color a fine cherry red.

Vick's Caprice.—A decided novelty; flowers large and distinctly striped pink and white. Hardy and should be in every garden.

One, two and three year old bushes at \$4, \$6 and \$8 per dozen.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants

The charm of a garden of hardy plants rests in the constant change and successional variety which from early spring until late fall develops new interest and enables the possessor each day to find some new feature of form and beauty. And that they do not have to be put out each spring as with tender plants. We can furnish to buyers the following choice list of these plants and if the selection is left to us will take special care to select such varieties as will give the most satisfactory results in your special place.

Aquilegia, Columbine.—True Rocky Mountain and four other colors; blooms in spring. State flower.

Agrostemma.—Flowers bright crimson, phlox-shaped, with velvety silver foliage; becomes a mass of bloom.

Anchusa Italica.—The most important blue flowering border plant we have. It is a strong, vigorous plant of branching habit, and is a mass of deep blue flowers from June to frost.

Boconia.—Very ornamental foliage, with creamy white plume-like flowers. Height, 3 to 4 feet.

Dielytra, Bleeding Heart.—Rosy, heart-shaped flowers hanging in clusters from graceful curved stem. Old favorite; blooms in spring.

Gypsophila Paniculata, Baby Breath.—Produces sprays of the smallest white flowers, resembling mist; excellent for bouquets; two varieties, single and double.

Companula, or Canderberry Bell.—Very popular hardy plant; spikes of bell-shaped flowers of various colors; height, 2 ft.; blooms all summer.

Dianthus, Hardy Carnation.—Brilliant red; blooms very profusely all summer; has a delightful fragrance; excellent for cut flowers.

Dianthus Barbatum, Sweet William.—Old-fashioned favorite; produces masses of extremely rich and varied colored bloom all summer.

Dianthus, Hardy Garden Pinks.—Various varieties and colors;

some have clear silvery grass-like foliage; splendid for edging; clove fragrance.

Delphinium, Larkspur.—One of our best hardy plants. A tall growing plant bearing spikes of deep blue flowers all summer. Also a lavender; makes a fine display.

Digitalis, Foxglove.—The flowers are very showy, thimble-shaped and borne on stalks, three to four feet high; colors rose pink, white, yellow and blue, with mottled throats; blooms all summer.

Desmodium Pendulaflorum.—This is a very beautiful drooping plant; grows 3 to 4 feet tall with slender, wiry branches covered in the fall with rose purple pea-shaped bloom, making it very showy.

Coriopsis.—A vigorous grower and bloomer; flowers daisy-shaped, bright yellow, borne on long stems. Is a good cut flower.

Chrysanthemums.—Old-fashioned and well-known; several colors; blooms late in fall, continuing after frost.

Boltonia.—A mass of small white flowers in the fall; sometimes used as a hedge; grows 2 to 3 feet tall. Also a pink and a purple.

Centaurea.—A handsome border plant whose flower somewhat resembles a thistle flower; very fine to cut; two colors, blue and white.

Festuca Glauca.—A small growing ornamental grass; silvery, needle-like foliage; makes a useful edging plant.

Physostegia, False Dragon Head.—Grows 3 to 4 feet in height; spikes covered with delicate rosy pink blossoms; vigorous grower and good for cut flowers.

Fleur-de-Lis, Iris.—This is well known, but not fully appreciated as it should be. Flowers orchid-like and of delicate texture; admirably adapted to any position; various colors.

Static Latifolia, Sea Lavender.—Similar to Baby Breath; very choice and hardy; some say better than Baby Breath; blooms later; sprays dried will last over one winter and retain beauty.

Hollyhocks.—Fine double varieties; numerous colors; excellent for background.

Lychnis Chalcidonica.—Height, three to four feet, tipped with large heads of bright scarlet flowers; blooms all summer and is very attractive. Also a white.

Penstemon.—Close set spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers; tall grower; foliage glossy green.

Phlox.—No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the perennial phlox. They will thrive in any position and can be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups or the lawn, or in front of belts of shrubbery. We can supply the best of varieties and colors that will give a succession of bloom from June until frost.

Pyrethrum.—Flowers daisy-shaped, of red, pink and white, with long stems, making good cut flowers; one of our best hardy plants.

Tritoma Pfitzerii.—A flower that compels instant attention and admiration. It is commonly called Red Hot Poker plant, for its bloom resembles a red hot soldering iron; flowers are borne on stems, two to three feet high, and greatly enhanced by a setting of ornamental grassy foliage; as a bedding plant, has no equal.

Gaillardia Grandiflora.—Another daisy-shaped flower of brilliant colors. Center deep maroon, with petals of orange, crimson and red, shaded into rings of color; blooms all summer and splendid for cutting.

Platycodon, Japanese Bellflower.—Deep blue, upright bell shaped flower, of large size; also a white; blooms nearly all summer.

Hermercallis Flava, Lemon Lily.—A lily flower of pure lemon color; very pretty; perfectly hardy and desirable; grassy foliage.

Hermerocallis Kwanso Plena.—Large double copper-colored flowers, borne on long stems; a lily of great beauty.

Funkia Cordata, Day Lily.—Broad green leaves, flowers trumpet-shaped, waxy white, borne in large tresses; very fragrant.

Meehan's Mallow Marvels.—In colors of red, white and pink; strong roots make a bushy clump and bloom from midsummer to frost; flowers large and single. This is very fine. Prices: 2 year old, 50 cents; 3 year old, 75 cents.

Rudbeckia, Golden Glow.—A well-known, tall-growing, useful plant, bearing quantities of double golden yellow flowers.

Peonies.—These are esteemed the grandest of all hardy plants, with their immense, fragrant and various colored bloom. We grow six of the best varieties and colors and can supply one, two and three year old clumps at 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each.

Papaver, Oriental Poppy.—Nothing can equal these plants for gorgeous effect, and whether planted single or in masses, their mammoth flowers, rich brilliant colors and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position. Red with black center.

Valeriana, Hardy Heliotrope.—Height, 3 to 4 ft.; stems surmounted by head of pinkish bloom; noticeable for its heliotrope fragrance.

Shasta Daisy.—Flowers of the purest glistening white of enormous size and borne on long strong stems in the greatest of profusion; greatly used as a cut flower.

Lillium Auratum.—Considered by many as the finest of all hardy lilies; flowers very large, made up of broad white petals, thickly studded crimson, and a bright golden band through the center of each petal. In pots, 50 cents.

Lillium Tigrinum.—Well-known Tiger Lily. Very hardy and should be in every collection.

Eulalia Zebrina.—A highly ornamental grass, growing about four feet high each season. Long graceful green leaves, barred with yellow.

Erianthus Ravennae, Hardy Pampas Grass.—Beautiful foliage tipped with a large plume in fall; makes a rapid growth, sometimes attaining a height of ten feet.

Phalaris, Ribbon Grass.—Very hardy and useful for borders; its green and white striped leaves are very pretty; low growing.

Prices on all foregoing perennials, except as noted: Blooming size, \$3.00 per dozen; extra strong field grown plants, \$5.00 per dozen.

Bulbs for Spring Planting

Dahlias.—Fine collection of leading sorts; all colors; strong, healthy tubers. \$2.50 per dozen.

Cannas.—Red and yellow; pot-grown plants. \$3.50 per dozen.

Gladioli.—In assorted colors. \$1.00 per dozen.

Bulbs for Fall Planting

Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Narcissus and Snowdrops. Price, 50 cents to \$1.50 per dozen.

ORDER SHEET FOR TREES, SHRUBS, VINES, ROSES AND PERENNIALS

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A black and white photograph of a nursery. In the foreground, a dirt path or road runs diagonally from the bottom left towards the right. To the right of the path, a large sign for 'T.H. TRIMMER & SON' is visible. The sign lists various plants for sale, including fruit, shade, and ornamental trees, as well as hardy shrubs, roses, vines, and perennial plants. It also includes a phone number, 'PHONE GALLUP 923'. Below the main sign, a smaller sign reads 'FREE CUT FLOWERS'. The background is filled with rows of trees and shrubs, and a cloudy sky is visible above.

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